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A Comparison of Food Availability and Availability in Russia

1913 and 1956

Summary and Conclusions

Although averages hide seasonal, regional and social class variations in food consumption rates (all of which variations are highly significant in the Soviet Union), several facts stand out in a comparison of the Russian average food availability for 1913 and 1956. The present average diet continues to be primarily a cereal and potatoes diet with a moderate improvement since 1913. Diets with such a high proportion of starches and a proportion of animal products are typical of countries with low standards of living.

There has been some improvement in the quantity of so-called "quality" foods and in some cases the percentage increases have been substantial. In general, however, the consumption of these foods was at a low level to begin with in 1913 so that, even with the increases, the per capita availability still remains below that of most Western European countries.

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The absence of any sizable area climatically suitable for winter production of vegetables, plus the lack of refrigeration and rapid transportation facilities imposes even greater monotony in the diet during the winter season due to the absence of fresh or frozen fruits, and vegetables. The general lack of refrigeration and rapid transportation facilities adversely affects the regional distribution and ready availability of food items such as meat, fish and milk.

The average Soviet diet apparently is entirely adequate as far as calories are concerned, containing approximately as many calories as the average diet. Furthermore the average Soviet diet does not appear to be deficient in any of the nutritive elements commonly recognized as necessary for the maintenance of health. This diet is monotonous by U.S. standards but since dietary tastes are apparently a function of habit it is probably more palatable to the Soviets than to Americans or Western Europeans, who are accustomed to quite a different diet. The fact that there have been some improvements in recent years probably also helps to make this diet acceptable.

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Food Availability 1917-1957

In prerevolutionary Russia food items prepared from grain constituted a major share of the average diet. The Russians ate grain in the form of dark bread and as stiff porridge (*kasha*) and drank *kvas* (a slightly alcoholic beverage made from baked bread) and *yodka* (with a grain base). Despite high per capita consumption of grain in the prerevolutionary period the Russians exported more than 10 million tons of grain annually*, three or four times more than Soviet exports in recent years.

A very high per capita grain consumption still is a predominant feature of the present day Soviet diet although an increase in certain so-called "quality" foods (e.g. milk, vegetable oils, sugar, etc.) has made possible some decrease in the per capita consumption of bread. The present estimated per capita grain consumption in the USSR (230 kilograms) compares with an

* In some years however exports probably did not represent genuine surplus. Many quotes a famous statement: "We will not eat enough but will export it." Many, How. The Socialized Agriculture of the USSR, Stanford, 1947.

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average consumption in the U.S. of only about 100 kilograms, in Denmark of about 120 kilograms, and in Italy of about 200 kilograms. 1/

Potatoes have traditionally formed an important supplement to grain in the Russian diet in regions where climate permitted their production. It is estimated that in recent years the per capita consumption of potatoes has exceeded the prerevolutionary level. (See Table 2). It should be noted, however, that the estimated availability of potatoes for food in 1956 (160 kilograms) is higher than in previous post World War II years, due to an excellent potato crop in 1956.* An estimated per capita availability of about 160 kilograms probably would be more representative of recent years in the USSR. Within the USSR there are significant regional differences in per capita consumption of potatoes, varying all the way from 300 kilograms per capita in Belorussia to only 25-45 kilograms in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

These figures and subsequent data on consumption in the U.S., Denmark, and Italy are computed from FAO data in Yearbook of Food and Agriculture Statistics, Vol. IX, Part I, 1955, p. 202-203.

* The 1956 potato harvest was officially reported to be 50 percent greater than the 1955 harvest.

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on measures.

It contrasted with the meat rationed in the Soviet Union of 1913, when 160-190 grams per capita, the average in 1913 was less than 50 kilograms. In Denmark about 135, and in Italy 115. The per capita meat consumption in Russia in 1913 was at a relatively low level (less than one-third that of the U.S. 2/) and much of the meat was of poor quality. There has been no improvement during the intervening years. The estimated per capita availability of meat in the USSR at the present time is even slightly less than in the prerevolutionary period. 1913. Moderns recognize that the livestock industry is one of the major weaknesses of their agricultural economy and have been taking special measures in the last few years to improve the situation. As far as meat production is concerned, however, their efforts to date have had little success. Present U.S. per capita meat consumption exceeds that of

2. Appendix 14, p. 147, 148.

3. Excerpted from data on U.S. Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Publication No. 691, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1930, pp. 147, 151, 152.

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"Soviet Union by more than 4 times." Per capita consumption of meat in Denmark is almost 3 times that of the USSR while in Italy the consumption of meat is about equal to that of the Soviet Union.

In some regions of the USSR, fish are an important supplement to meat in the diet. The average per capita consumption of fish in the Soviet Union has increased from 1913 to the present (from 4.5 kilograms to 9 kilograms). Thus at the present time the average Soviet diet contains about 40 percent as much fish as it contains meat (in terms of weight). This high percentage relationship of fish to meat is a reflection of low meat consumption rather than exceptionally high fish consumption. The per capita consumption of fish in the U.S. and Italy is only about half of that in the USSR, but in Denmark consumption of fish per capita is about one-third greater.

In recent speeches Khrushchev has launched a program of "catching up with the U.S. in per capita meat and milk production." His comparative figures show the U.S. to be leading by 2.2 times in per capita meat production but he believes that official Soviet meat figures are overstated by as much as 20 percent. For a more detailed discussion of this subject see the unpublished Project EIC-P-12, "Policies, Performance, and Prospects of Soviet Agriculture" (Section on Analysis of Khrushchev's New Livestock Goals).

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The per capita availability of milk in the USSR at the present time is stated to be about 20 percent greater than in 1913, but all of this increase taken place within the last two years. An increased supply of feed, particularly green fodder, for cows has made possible this increased output of milk. According to figures given by Khrushchev in his recent "heat and..." speeches, milk production in the U.S. on a per capita basis exceeds that of the Soviet Union by about 40 percent. This percentage figure is probably low since it is believed that the current published Soviet milk production may be overstated by as much as 15 percent. 1/ The per capita consumption of milk in Denmark is only slightly less than that in the U.S. and is considerably higher than in the USSR but consumption in Italy is probably somewhat below that in the Soviet Union.

Vegetable oil production in the Soviet Union has increased significantly in recent years and at the present time exceeds the 1913 level by over 3 times.

See the as yet unpublished Project K10-P-12, "Policies, Performance and Prospects of Soviet Agriculture" (Section on Analysis of Khrushchev's New Agricultural Goals).

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Industrial use of these oils for soap, paint, etc. has also increased
that the per capita availability for food is now about twice the
revolutionary level.

Sugar is another high caloric value food, the per capita consumption
which has increased sharply in the USSR in recent years. The per capita
consumption now is more than three times the 1913 level, and exceeds the
Soviet level of consumption, but is only a little over half the consumption
rate in the U.S. and Denmark.

Vegetables have long formed an important part of the Russian peasant
diet, particularly during the summer season. The importance of vegetables in
the Soviet diet lies in the variety they add to an otherwise rather monotonous
diet, and also in the fact that they have a protective, nutritive value all
out of proportion to their low caloric value. Cabbage, cucumbers and beets,
both fresh and pickled, have been the 3 main vegetables. The widely consumed
"borshch" soup contains cabbage or beets as a primary ingredient. The
recent per capita consumption of these and other vegetables is slightly

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higher than in 1913 but the high degree of seasonality in the rate of consumption of this feed has not been significantly changed since the prerevolutionary era.

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Table 1
Production of Selected Food Items in the USSR,
1913 and 1956.

	Units: Million Metric Tons	
	1913 ^{a/}	1956 ^{1/}
Grain	83.7 ^{2/}	115.0
Potatoes	32.1 ^{2/}	100.0
Meat (including edible body fats)	1.8 ^{2/}	4.3
Vegetable oils	0.47 ^{2/}	1.52
Fish	1.09 ^{2/}	3.62
Milk and milk products in terms of milk	28.8 ^{2/}	43.4
Sugar (raw)	1.36 ^{2/}	4.35
Vegetables	9.0 ^{1/}	35.2

a. Production data for 1913 are based on present boundaries and, hence, are comparable to the 1956 data.

b. Based on an area of 104.6 million hectares ^{1/} and a yield (1909-13 average) of 8 centners per hectare. ^{2/}

c. Based on an area of 4.2 million hectares ^{1/} and a yield (1909-13 average) of 76.5 centners per hectare. ^{2/}

d. Includes beef and veal—1.5 mil. tons; pork—1.4 mil. tons; mutton, lamb and goat meat—0.6 mil. tons; poultry meat—0.3 mil. tons.

These estimates (except poultry meat) were obtained by multiplying 1 Jan 1916 numbers (Jassy states: "The livestock figures of the 1916 census are believed to be applicable also to 1913 and are always so used in the USSR." ^{1/}) by factors of kilograms of meat per head of livestock as follows: beef and veal—25.43; pork—60.8; mutton, lamb and goat meat—6.67. (For a more detailed discussion of the use of these factors see source ^{2/}) Poultry meat was assumed to be 8.3

- percent of total meat production, as was the case in 1956. 7/
e. 8/. This includes only industrial processing and does not include home processing. However, Janny states that in the pre-revolutionary period farmers marketed most of their oilseeds. 9/
f. 10/
g. Based on 21.8 million cows 11/ and an estimate average yield of 1000 liters per cow. 12/
h. 13/
i. Based on an area of 648,000 hectares 14/ and an estimated yield (1956) average 15/ of 138 centners per hectare.
j. For all 1956 data see source 16/.

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Sources, Table 1

Marxovye Khovaystvo SSSR y 1956, p. 112. U. Eval. RR 2.
Jaany, Kasm: The Socialized Agriculture of the USSR, Stanford, 1949.
 p. 191. U. Eval. RR 2.
Marxovye Khovaystvo SSSR y 1956, p. 112. U. Eval. RR 2.
Jaany, op. cit. (2, above), p. 191. U. Eval. RR 2.
Ibid., p. 189. U. Eval. RR 2.
 SIC P-12, (OSR Project 10-1529), Soviet Agricultural Progress, 1956.
Soviet Agriculture, 10 MF 1001 010. (See the next section).
Ibid., 8.
Marxovye Khovaystvo SSSR y 1956, p. 15. U. Eval. RR 2.
Jaany, op. cit. (2, above), p. 192. U. Eval. RR 2.
Marxovye Khovaystvo SSSR y 1956, p. 96. U. Eval. RR 2.
Ibid., p. 134. U. Eval. RR 2.
Jaany, op. cit. (2, above), p. 190. U. Eval. RR 2.
Marxovye Khovaystvo SSSR y 1956, p. 96. U. Eval. RR 2.
Ibid., p. 126. U. Eval. RR 2.
Jaany, op. cit. (2, above), p. 199. U. Eval. RR 2.
 SIC P-12, op. cit. (2, above), 8.

Table 2

Comparison of per Capita Availability* of Selected

Food Items in the USSR, 1913 and 1936.

(* after deductions for non-feed uses)

	1913 ^{1/} kg/capita ^{2/}	1936 ^{1/} kg/capita ^{2/}
Grain	260 ^{2/}	230
Potatoes	130 ^{2/}	190
Meat (including edible body fats)	24 ^{2/}	21.5
Vegetable oils	3 ^{2/}	6
Fish	4.5 ^{2/}	6
Milk and milk products in terms of milk	167 ^{2/}	197
Sugar (raw)	6.5 ^{2/}	23
Vegetables	36.5	75

a. All data for 1913 are based on present boundaries and, hence, are comparable to the 1936 data. Population in 1913 (present boundaries) given as 199.2 million. ^{1/}

b. After deductions for net trade, stocks, seed, waste, feed, and industrial uses.

c. Estimated average 1909-13 per capita consumption. ^{2/}

d. Assumed to be the same as the 1924-27 per capita consumption of 130 kilograms. ^{3/} This is probably not an underestimate since at the consumption rate in 1913 only about 1 million tons of potatoes would have been available for feed and industrial uses, after deductions for seed and waste. If no potatoes were fed or used industrially the per capita availability of potatoes would have been only 138 kilograms.

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- 1. Includes all edible body fats. Actually a small percentage of these fats probably were used industrially in the manufacture of soap, etc.
- 2. Includes all edible vegetable oils, although it is possible that a very small percentage was used industrially.
- 3. Amount available for consumption was obtained by taking total fish catch less waste, assumed to be 32% total catch as in recent years. 4.
- 4. Amount available for consumption was obtained by taking total milk production less feed and waste. Feed and waste were assumed to account for 15% of total production, as in the 1920's. 5.
- 5. Amount available for consumption was obtained by taking total sugar production less exports. Sugar export was estimated at 330,000 tons, the 1911-13 average. 6.
- 6. For all 1956 data see Source 7. Population in 1956 (end of year) was estimated at 202.8 million.

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Sources, Table 2

- Narodnoye Khozaystvo SSSR v 1946, p. 17. U. Eval. RR 2.
Isany, Anne: The Socialized Agriculture of the USSR, Stanford, 1949,
p. 751. U. Eval. RR 2.
Ibid., p. 591. U. Eval. RR 2.
Project RIC-P-12, (OSR Project 20.1529) Policies, Performance, and
Prospects of Soviet Agriculture. TO BE PUBLISHED. /See section on Plans
in
ISANY, op. cit. (2, above), p. 766. U. Eval. RR 2.
Ibid., p. 194. U. Eval. RR 2.
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